



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

July 21, 2015

Joanne K. Cashin
Registration Compliance Advisor
Aberco Inc.
52 Sunrise Park Road
New Hampton, NY 10958

Subject: Notification per PRN 98-10 – Correction of Typographical Errors on pages 3, 16,
23, 25, and 26
Product Name: Propoxide 892
EPA Registration Number: 47870-3
Application Date: 06/25/2015
Decision Number: 506834

Dear Ms. Cashin:

The Agency is in receipt of your Application for Pesticide Notification under Pesticide Registration Notice (PRN) 98-10 for the above referenced product. The Registration Division (RD) has conducted a review of this request for its applicability under PRN 98-10 and finds that the action requested falls within the scope of PRN 98-10.

The label submitted with the application has been stamped “Notification” and will be placed in our records.

If you have any questions, you may contact Fatima Sow at (703) 347-8308 or via email at sow.fatima@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Tony Kish".

Tony Kish, Product Manager 22
Fungicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)
Office of Pesticide Programs

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE DUE TO INHALATION TOXICITY

For retail sale to and use only by Certified Applicators or persons under their direct supervision and only for those uses covered by the Certified Applicator's certification.

NOTIFICATION

47870-3

The applicant has certified that no changes, other than those reported to the Agency have been made to the labeling. The Agency acknowledges this notification by letter dated:

07/21/2015

PROPOXIDE 892

FUMIGANT

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS

Propylene Oxide.....	8% by weight
Carbon Dioxide	92% by weight
Total	100%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**DANGER PELIGRO**

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

FIRST AID

IF SWALLOWED: Call poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. DO NOT induce vomiting unless instructed to do so by doctor or poison control center. Do not give anything to an unconscious person.

IF ON SKIN or CLOTHING: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF INHALED: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Keep victim lying down and warm. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF IN EYES: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

HOTLINE NUMBER: Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-424-9300 for emergency medical treatment information.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Possible mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

EPA Registration Number: 47870-3

Net Weight ___ lbs

EPA Est. Number: 36736-NY-01

36736-SC-01

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

DANGER:

Corrosive: Fatal if swallowed. Fatal if absorbed through skin. Fatal if inhaled. Causes irreversible eye damage. Causes skin burns. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not breathe vapor or spray mist. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

Wear protective eyewear such as full face shield and splash-proof goggles when opening cylinders or handling product. Avoid touching gloves or hands to eyes after handling until possible residues are washed off of hands. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco.

Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

EXPOSURE MAY CAUSE SUFFOCATION AND DEATH. The vapors of propylene oxide are heavier than air and may spread long distances; distant ignition and flashback are possible. Propylene oxide can react with water and a runaway reaction might occur. Propylene oxide is very reactive with chlorine, ammonia strong oxidizing agents and acids. Restricted Use Pesticide due to toxicity categories. For retail sale to and use only by Certified Applicators or persons under their direct supervision and only for those uses covered by the Certified Applicator's certification.

If the concentration of propylene oxide in the workroom area is measured to be 10 ppm or greater at any time or greater than 2 ppm as an 8-hour time weighted average respiratory protection is mandatory. See Respirator Requirements below for acceptable types of respirators.

AIR CONCENTRATION LEVEL

The maximum air concentration level for persons exposed to propylene oxide is 10 ppm from a Direct-read Device, and air concentrations at or below 2 ppm (4.75 mg/m^3) as an 8-hour time weighted average. Carbon dioxide levels must be below 5000 ppm and the level of oxygen must equal or exceed 19.5% in an enclosed space. Appropriate respiratory protection equipment must be used if any of these requirements are not met.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are Tychem or Neoprene for up to 8-hours of exposure and PE/EVAL for up to 4-hours of exposure. Always verify chemical resistance with PPE supplier before selection.

All handlers opening propylene oxide cylinders, cleaning up leaks or spills, or who otherwise may potentially contact liquid propylene oxide, must wear:

- Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof materials,
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks,
- Chemical resistant apron, and

- Face-sealing goggles, or full-face shield, unless a respirator that covers the entire face is worn.

Respirator Requirements: Once propylene oxide has been introduced into an enclosure, the certified applicator supervising the fumigation must make sure that all persons in the exposure area (the treatment and the buffer zone, if applicable) have appropriate respiratory protection or are removed from the exposure area.

Air Concentrations 10 ppm or Greater from a Direct-read Device and Air Concentrations greater than 2 ppm as an 8-Hour Time Weighted Average:

If propylene oxide air concentration level is measured to be 10 ppm or greater at any time when measured using a direct read device or if propylene oxide air concentration exceeds 2 ppm as an 8-hour time weighted average, each person in the exposure area must wear either:

- a supplied-air respirator (MSHA/NIOSH approval number TC-19C), or
- a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-13F) or
- any NIOSH-approved air purifying respirator (APR) outfitted with an organic vapor canister/cartridge (NIOSH approval prefix TC-23C) and an end-of service-life indicator (ESLI) certified by NIOSH for the contaminant (APR is not approved for Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health (IDLH) situations, low oxygen environments or high CO₂ environments); or
- any NIOSH approved air purifying respirator (APR) outfitted with an organic vapor canister/cartridge for which, if there is no ESLI certified by NIOSH for the contaminant, the employer implements a change schedule for canisters and cartridges that is based on documented objective information or data that will ensure that canisters and cartridges are changed before the end of their service life (APR is not approved for IDLH situations, low oxygen environments or high CO₂ environments).

When an air-purifying respirator is worn, the following air monitoring procedures must be followed to ensure that the 100 ppm propylene oxide upper protection limit of the air-purifying respirator plus respirator cartridge is not exceeded:

- Air monitoring samples must be collected at least every hour in the fumigation handler's breathing zone where work functions will be performed.
- The monitoring location(s) must be recorded in the Fumigant Management Plan (FMP).
- Breathing zones are defined as areas where individuals typically stand, sit or lie down while performing work functions.

If any air sample is greater than 100 ppm for propylene oxide:

- All fumigation handlers wearing air-purifying respirators must either:
 - be removed from the buffer zone, or
 - put on a supplied-air respirator (NIOSH approval number prefix TC-19C), or a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) (NIOSH approval number prefix TC-13F).

- Fumigation handlers can resume work activities with an air-purifying respirator if all of the following conditions exist:
 - Two consecutive air samples for propylene oxide taken at the work site at least 15 minutes apart must be less than or equal to 100 ppm, and
 - New cartridges have been installed.

During the collection of air samples after an air sample has measured greater than 100 ppm propylene oxide, a supplied-air respirator or an SCBA must be worn by the fumigation handler taking air samples or testing must be done remotely. New samples must be taken where the previous samples exceeded 100 ppm.

Once propylene oxide has been introduced into the treatment area, workers entering the treatment area or a buffer zone must wear either a supplied air respirator (NIOSH approval number prefix TC-19C) or a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) (NIOSH approval number prefix TC-13F) when:

- the concentration of propylene oxide is unknown,
- installing portable exhaust systems,
- opening tarps or tents for aeration,
- removing tarps or tents (when concentrations under the tarp are above 100 ppm or unknown).

Air Concentrations lower than 10 ppm from a Direct-read Device, and Air Concentrations at or below 2 ppm as an 8-hour Time Weighted Average:

No respirator is required if the air concentration level of propylene oxide in the exposure area is measured using a direct-read device to be lower than 10 ppm *and* the air concentration is below 2 ppm as an 8-hour time weighted average. Air monitoring samples must be collected at least every hour in the fumigation handler's breathing zone where work functions will be performed. Breathing zones are defined as areas where individuals typically stand, sit or lie down while performing work functions.

WORKER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

Respirator Requirements: When a respirator is required for use with this product, the certified applicator supervising the fumigation must make sure that;

- a) Respirators must be fit tested and fit checked using a program that conforms with OSHA's requirements (described in 29 CFR Part 1910.134);
- b) Respirator users must be trained using a program that conforms with OSHA's requirements (described in 29 CFR Part 1910.134);
- c) Respirator users must be evaluated by a Physician or Licensed Health Care Professional (PLHCP) to ensure the physical ability to safely wear the style of respirator worn;
- d) Respirators must be maintained according to a program that conforms with OSHA's requirements (described in 29 CFR Part 1910.134)

- If liquid fumigant splashes or spills on clothing, remove them at once, and place them outdoors in an isolated place to aerate, because fumes will be an intolerable source of irritation.

- Immediately after application remove personal protective equipment. Do not reuse the personal protective equipment until cleaned. Keep and wash the work clothing and personal protective equipment separately from other laundry.
- Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product. Do not reuse them.
- Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining personal protective equipment.

User Safety Recommendations

Users must wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.

Users must remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

Users must remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS LIQUID AND VAPOR UNDER PRESSURE: Contents under pressure. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Do not puncture or incinerate container. Exposure to temperatures above 212°F will cause a fusible plug to melt, which could result in uncontrolled release of cylinder contents.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to birds and mammals. Do not discharge effluent containing this product into lakes, streams, ponds, estuaries, oceans, or other waters unless in accordance with the requirements of a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and the permitting authority has been notified in writing prior to discharge. Do not discharge effluent containing this product to sewer systems without previously notifying the local sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance contact your State Water Board or Regional Office of the EPA.

USE RESTRICTIONS

1. DO NOT USE OPEN FLAME HEATERS, EXPOSED ELEMENT ELECTRIC HEATERS OR ANY SPARK PRODUCING ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT SUCH AS ELECTRIC MOTORS WITH EXPOSED BRUSHES. USE FANS WITH AN INDUCTION TYPE OR SEALED-IN MOTOR.
2. TO PREVENT POSSIBLE STRATIFICATION DUE TO COLD OR STANDING FOR LONG PERIODS OF TIME, ALWAYS MIX BY LAYING CYLINDER FLAT AND QUICKLY STANDING IT UPRIGHT AT LEAST 4 TIMES BEFORE CYLINDER HOOKUP OR THOROUGHLY AGITATE BY OTHER MEANS FOR EXAMPLE CYLINDER ROLLERS.
3. Cylinders must be stored in a well-ventilated area. When discharged from a cylinder in a contained space fumigant replaces air and may be fatal. Do not breathe vapors.
4. CYLINDER VALVE OPENS BY TURNING TO THE LEFT OR COUNTER-CLOCKWISE. ALWAYS OPEN THE CYLINDER VALVE COMPLETELY WHEN DISCHARGING CONTENTS. DO NOT RETARD FLOW OF GAS FROM CYLINDER BY THROTTLING CYLINDER VALVE, OR BY USING PRESSURE REGULATORS BECAUSE THE RATIO OF CARBON DIOXIDE TO PROPYLENE OXIDE IN THE GAS MIXTURE WILL BE CHANGED. SEE WARNING ON BACK COVER.
5. USE ONLY METAL CONNECTIONS AND PIPING, AND HOSE capable of withstanding a working pressure of 700 pounds per square inch. NEVER USE

RUBBER TUBING HOSE OR GASKETS AS LIQUID PROPYLENE OXIDE MAY REACT WITH RUBBER.

6. Cylinders must be secured in an upright position when discharging and must be grounded when discharging in order to avoid static sparks.
7. Cylinder valve outlets are provided with left hand threads. Do not attach ordinary pipe fittings to these valves and do not apply shellac or joint compound to valve threads.
8. COMPLY WITH ALL INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS, LAWS, ORDINANCES AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO FUMIGATION.
9. DO NOT ALLOW LIQUID TO STRIKE ANY OBJECT WITHIN 5 FEET OF THE CYLINDER VALVE OR OTHER OUTLET. Discharge of liquid onto objects closer than 5 feet may cause solvent damage or release of a higher proportion of propylene oxide.
10. If dosage required is less than the entire contents of the cylinder, THE PROPER GAS MIXTURE CAN ONLY BE MAINTAINED BY DISCHARGING A MINIMUM OF 20% OF THE CYLINDER'S ORIGINAL NET WEIGHT. When using less than a full cylinder, the quantity withdrawn must be determined by using a platform scale.
11. The Treatment Requirement tables refer to pounds of liquid cylinder contents to be used per 1000 cu ft. Measurement of pounds used may be made by obtaining an ordinary platform scale and CAREFULLY placing the cylinder on it. When the required weight is used, the cylinder valve is turned off. The cylinder valve must be closed also upon completion of fumigation or removal of the cylinder.
12. Place warning sign on all entrances to areas where material is being fumigated. **Appropriate Buffer Zones must be enforced.**
13. Use respiratory equipment as described above.
 - a) Respirators must be fit tested and fit checked using a program that conforms with OSHA's requirements (described in 29 CFR Part 1910.134.);
 - b) Respirator users must be trained using a program that conforms with OSHA's requirements (described in 29 CFR Part 1910.134.);
 - c) Respirator users must be evaluated by a Physician or Licensed Health Care Professional (PLHCP) to ensure the physical ability to safely wear the style of respirator to be worn;
 - d) Respirators must be maintained according to a program that conforms with OSHA's requirements (described in 29 CFR Part 1910.134.);

14. When fumigation is completed ventilate to open air. Be sure to close the cylinder valve. Space must not be entered by unprotected persons until the level of propylene oxide is measured to be below 10 ppm from a direct read device and the level of CO₂ is measured to be below 5,000 ppm.
15. When taking concentration measurements to release or move a commodity, first stop fans. Then take concentration measurements in the air space around the treated commodity and, when feasible, inside cartons or boxes. For structural fumigations, take concentration measurements in the breathing zone of the area of the structure to be released.
16. Do not remove a placard until the treated space is completely aerated. To determine whether aeration is complete, each fumigated site must be monitored and shown to contain less than 10 ppm propylene oxide and 5,000 ppm CO₂ inside. If less than 10 ppm propylene oxide and less than 5,000 ppm CO₂ are detected, the placard may be removed. When taking concentration measurements to determine that aeration is complete, first stop fans. Then take concentration measurements in the air space around the treated commodity and, when feasible, inside cartons or boxes. For structural fumigations, take concentration measurements in the breathing zone of the area of the structure to be released.

USE SITES:

Propoxide 892, when used as directed, has been shown to be effective in controlling:

Common Name	Taxonomic Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Name
Indian meal moth	<i>Plodia interpunctella</i>	Red flour beetle	<i>Tribolium castaneum</i>
Confused flour beetle	<i>T. castaneum Jacqueline du Val</i>	Warehouse beetle	<i>Trogoderma variable Ballion</i>
Cigarette beetle	<i>Lasioderma serricorne</i>	Lesser grain borer	<i>Rhyzopertha dominica</i>
Sawtooth grain beetle	<i>Oryzaephilus surinamensis</i>	Dried fruit beetle	<i>Carpophilus hemipterus</i>
Mediterranean flour moth	<i>Ephestia cautella</i>	Coddling moth	<i>Sydia pomonella</i>

For non food use as an insecticidal fumigant for the control of stored product insects in cosmetic articles and ingredients, non-edible gums, ores, packaging, pigments, pharmaceutical materials, books, and discarded nut shells prior to disposal.

To aid in the control of microbiological spoilage and as an insecticidal fumigant for the control of stored products' insects in the following food commodities:

Dried Herbs and Spices (Crop Group 19, dried)

Allspice	Coriander (cilantro or	Marigold
Angelica	Chinese parsley)	Marjoram
Anise (anise seed)	(leaf)	Mustard (seed)
Anise, star	Coriander (cilantro)	Nasturtium
Annatto (seed)	(seed)	Nutmeg
Balm (lemon balm)	Costmary	Parsley (dried)
Basil (dried)	Culantro (leaf)	Pennyroyal
Borage	Culantro (seed)	Pepper, black
Burnet	Cumin	Pepper, white
Camomile	Curry (leaf)	Poppy (seed)
Caper buds	Dill (dillweed)	Rosemary
Caraway	Dill (seed)	Rue
Caraway, black	Fennel (common)	Saffron
Cardamom	Fennel, Florence (seed)	Sage
Cassia bark	Fenugreek	Savory, summer and
Cassia buds	Grains of paradise	winter
Catnip	Horehound	Sweet bay (bay leaf)
Celery seed	Hyssop	Tansy
Chervil (dried)	Juniper berry	Tarragon
Chive	Lavender	Thyme
Chive, Chinese	Lemongrass	Vanilla
Cinnamon	Lovage (leaf)	Wintergreen
Clary	Lovage (seed)	Woodruff
Clove buds	Mace	Wormwood

Nut, tree, Group 14

Almond
 Beech nut
 Brazil nut
 Butternut
 Cashew
 Chestnut
 Chinquapin
 Filbert (hazelnut)
 Hickory nut
 Macadamia nut (bush nut)
 Pecan
 Walnut, black and English (Persian)

Nutmeats, processed, except peanuts

Nut, pine

Pistachio**Other Commodities:**

Garlic, dried

Onion, dried

Cacao bean, dried bean

Cacao bean, cocoa powder

Fig

Grape, raisin

Plum. prune, dried

Note: Propylene oxide is also referred to as PPO in this labeling.
Carbon Dioxide is also referred to as CO₂ in this labeling.

Use only in vacuum chambers, atmospheric chambers, trailers, containers, rail cars, cocoons™, under tents or tarps, empty processing facilities, and other enclosures where gas is confined and entrance restricted during fumigation according to label instructions.

Not for use to fumigate homes, office buildings, schools or wherever access and exposure cannot be controlled according to label instructions.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your state or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

The maximum size enclosure that is allowed to be fumigated is 100,000 ft³.

Do not fumigate if chamber or commodity temperature is below 40°F. Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying. Exposure time is dependent upon pest pressure and commodity packing conditions. Use maximum time when:

- 1- Pest pressure is heavy (clear signs of infestation)
- 2- Commodity is densely packed
- 3- Commodity is packaged in plastic or other material that may act as a barrier to the gas

BUFFER ZONES:

Buffer Zones must be established to provide adequate protection for workers and bystanders. The following directions and tables must be used to determine the buffer zone distance from the treatment area during application and aeration. The certified applicator supervising the fumigation must ensure that any person except the certified applicator or persons under his/her direct supervision is kept outside the buffer zones that must be maintained from the time propylene oxide is introduced into the chamber until aeration is complete.

SITE-SPECIFIC FUMIGATION MANAGEMENT PLAN (FMP)

Prior to fumigating, the certified applicator supervising the fumigation must verify that a site-specific fumigation management plan (FMP) exists. The FMP is intended to ensure a safe and effective fumigation. The certified applicator in charge of the fumigation is responsible for working with the owners and/or responsible employees of the site to be fumigated to develop a site-specific FMP. The certified applicator supervising the fumigation must ensure that the FMP is up-to-date and applicable to the fumigation before it takes place.

Before the start of any fumigation, the certified applicator supervising the fumigation must verify in writing (sign and date) that the FMP reflects current site conditions and that it addresses all elements identified in this labeling.

For situations where an initial FMP is developed and certain elements do not change for the fumigation, only elements that have changed need to be updated in the site-specific FMP provided that the certified applicator supervising the application has verified that those elements are current and applicable to the fumigation site before the fumigation begins, and record-keeping requirements are followed for the entire FMP (including elements that do not change).

The FMP must document the characteristics of the site, the treatment and aeration area buffer zones and appropriate monitoring and notification requirements consistent with, but not limited to, the following:

1. The Certified Applicator, or a person under his/her supervision, must inspect the site to determine its suitability for fumigation.
2. Before fumigating a structure, the Certified Applicator, or a person under his/her supervision, must consult available previous records for any changes to the structure, potential leaks and monitoring of adjacent, occupied buildings.
3. The Certified Applicator, or a person under his/her supervision, prior to each fumigation must review any available existing FMPs, SDS, Propoxide 892 label and other relevant safety procedures for the specific location or site, and consult with owners (whose structure or commodity is fumigated) and appropriate employees, if available.
4. The Certified Applicator, or a person under his/her supervision, must develop procedures and appropriate safety measures for nearby handlers and public personnel who will be in and around the area during fumigation and aeration and consult owners, if available.
5. The Certified Applicator, or a person under his/her supervision, must develop an appropriate exterior monitoring plan that will conform with the requirements of the treatment and aeration area buffer zones to ensure that nearby handlers and bystanders are not exposed to levels above the allowed limits during fumigation and aeration and consult with owners, if available.
6. The Certified Applicator, or a person under his/her supervision, must develop procedures for notification of local emergency responders in the event of an emergency (Emergency Response Plan) and consult with owners, if available.
7. The Certified Applicator, or a person under his/her supervision, must confirm the placement of warning placards around the fumigation site as described on the label.
8. The Certified Applicator, or a person under his/her supervision, must confirm the required safety and monitoring / clearance equipment (including that required for entry into an area under fumigation) is in place and the necessary, trained fumigation handlers are available to complete a safe, effective fumigation.
9. The Certified Applicator, or a person under his/her supervision, must determine the proper Treatment Buffer Zone and Aeration Buffer Zones according to the Propoxide

892 product label and record the application rate, fumigated volume, and other parameters used to determine the buffer distances.

Elements of the FMP may be fulfilled through the use of supplemental documents such as service reports, facility maps, facility emergency plans, state or federally required forms, and other supplemental documents prepared for or used during the actual fumigation.

AERATION AND RE-ENTRY

A Certified Applicator must be in direct supervision of, and on the premises, during application, initial aeration and during initial reentry. Two persons must be present for safety reasons during initial re-entry, at least one must be a certified applicator.

After fumigation, treated areas must be aerated until the level of propylene oxide is below 10 ppm when measured using a direct read device and the propylene oxide air concentration is below 2 ppm as an 8-hour time weighted average and the level of carbon dioxide is below 5,000 ppm. Do not allow entry into the treated area by any person before this time unless the appropriate respirator is worn (see PPE requirements elsewhere within this labeling).

When taking concentration measurements to determine that aeration is complete, first stop fans. Then take concentration measurements in the air space around the treated commodity and, when feasible, inside cartons or boxes. For structural fumigations, take concentration measurements in the breathing zone of the area of the structure to be released.

AERATION: After fumigation, aerate treated areas until the level of carbon dioxide, as measured by commercially available analyzers, is below 5000 ppm and the level of propylene oxide when measured using a direct read device is below 10 ppm and the propylene oxide air concentration is measured to be below 2 ppm as an 8-hour time weighted average. Do not allow entry into the treated areas by any person before this time unless the appropriate respirator is worn (see PPE requirements elsewhere within this labeling). The analyzers used for reentry must be calibrated per the manufacturer's instructions.

RE-ENTRY: Air Concentrations 10 ppm or Greater from a Direct-Read Device or Air Concentrations Greater than 2 ppm as an 8-Hour Time Weighted Average: If propylene oxide air concentration level is measured to be 10 ppm or greater at any time when measured using a direct read device *or* if propylene oxide air concentration exceeds 2 ppm as an 8-hour time weighted average, each person in the exposure area must wear the appropriate respirator (see PPE requirements elsewhere within this labeling).

RE-ENTRY: Air Concentrations at or below 2 ppm as an 8-Hour Time Weighted Average: No respirator is required if the air concentration level of propylene oxide in the exposure area is measured to be at or below 2 ppm as an 8-hour time weighted average *and* the air concentration is lower than 10 ppm using a direct-read device.

PLACARDING OF FUMIGATED ENCLOSURES

The certified applicator supervising the fumigation (or person under his/her direct supervision) must placard all entrances to the fumigation enclosure with signs bearing:

1. skull and crossbones symbol,
2. the signal word "DANGER/PELIGRO,"
3. the statement "Area under fumigation. DO NOT ENTER/NO ENTRE,"
4. the date and time of fumigation, and
5. the statement "Propylene Oxide Fumigation".
6. Name, address, and telephone number of the certified applicator supervising the fumigation.

These signs must be posted at eye level and must be visible from all points of entry to the treated area. They must remain posted during the application and throughout the entry restricted period. The certified applicator supervising the fumigation must ensure that no person, except the certified applicator or persons under his/her direct supervision who are wearing appropriate respiratory protection, enters into the treated enclosure until the signs are removed. Such signs must only be removed when aeration has occurred and when the air concentration level of propylene oxide is monitored as described in this labeling and the monitoring indicates that workers can enter without respiratory protection. Signs must remain legible during entire posting period.

The warning signs at entrances to fumigation enclosure may only be removed by the certified applicator supervising the fumigation or person under his/her direct supervision.

Vehicles must be placarded with the applicable U.S. Department of Transportation warning signs.

Vacuum Chamber Fumigation

Fumigation in Vacuum-Sealed Chambers:

For chambers $\leq 10,000 \text{ ft}^3$ with Propoxide application rates of 35 lbs Propoxide/1,000 ft^3 (0.56 oz/ ft^3) and below:

- a chamber must have a release height of at least 10 feet and during the aeration period there must be a minimum flow rate through the stack equivalent to at least 4 air changes per hour, OR

- the chamber must be equipped with equipment specifically designed to reduce PPO emissions by at least 95 percent.

Placard or post all entrances to the fumigated area with Placards as described in the placarding section of the label. The signs must be at least 14 inches by 16 inches in size and the letters shall be at least 1 inch in height. If a smaller sign is necessary because the treated area is too small, the size of the sign specified in the WPS [40 CFR 170.120(c)(2)] must be followed.

Treatment Requirements:

CHAMBER TEMPERATURE	Propoxide in Pounds per 1000 Cubic Feet	Hours Exposures Time
Below 100°F	35 maximum	48 maximum
100°F - 125°F	35 maximum	24 maximum typical Up to 48 maximum if needed

Note: these are maximum treatment parameters. For additional guidance please see Dosage Table below.

Follow all directions under the precautions section. Air must be monitored so that worker exposure is below 10 ppm PPO or 2 ppm 8-hour time weighted average and 5000 ppm CO₂ unless the appropriate respirator is worn (see PPE requirements elsewhere within this labeling).

1. Preheat commodity to be fumigated to 40°F.
2. Evacuate air to 26" Hg vacuum.
3. Introduce fumigant through a heat exchanger consisting of a 16-ft coil of 1/4" diameter stainless steel tubing in 180°F water bath or equivalent. Open valve completely. Never exceed atmospheric pressure in chamber.
4. Expose commodity to fumigant for maximum of 48 hours maintaining heat of 40°F minimum. Dose and exposure time depends on contamination.
5. Evacuate gas to 26" Hg vacuum.
6. Break vacuum with ambient air.
7. Aerate fumigated commodity with 4 chamber volumes of fresh air.

8. Aeration ends when the concentration of propylene oxide is measured to be 10 ppm or less AND at least 4 hours, if using mechanical aeration, OR 12 hours, if using passive aeration, has elapsed.
9. Commodity may be shipped if residues of propylene oxide are determined to be below the tolerance specified for the commodity in 40 CFR 180.491.

FUMIGATION NOT CONTAINED WITHIN A VACUUM-SEALED PRESSURIZED CHAMBER

Fumigation not contained in a vacuum-sealed pressurized chamber, such as in atmospheric chambers, structures, tents, tarped product, rail cars or shipping containers is limited to a maximum concentration of 35 lbs Propoxide/1000 ft³ (0.56 oz/ft³) of fumigation enclosure.

For any fumigation that takes place in a non-vacuum-sealed pressurized chamber the appropriate buffer zone (see below) must be established around the treated enclosure from the time propylene oxide is introduced into the enclosure and must remain in effect until the air concentration of propylene oxide being exhausted from the treated enclosure is measured to be 10 ppm or less.

The buffer zone extends from the perimeter of the treated enclosure to a distance determined by this label. If the treated enclosure is contained within a closed building (exterior windows, doors, ventilation intakes, and other openings are closed), the entire building must follow all buffer zone restrictions, even if the calculated buffer zone distance would not encompass the entire building.

If the treated enclosure is within an opened building (exterior windows, doors, and other openings are open to assure sufficient airflow to maintain fumigant concentrations below 10 ppm from a Direct-read Device and below 2 ppm as an 8-hour Time Weighted Average in the opened building), then only the area within the buffer zone must follow the buffer zone restrictions.

Buffer zones extend into nearby buildings unless all openings (exterior windows, doors, ventilation intakes, and other openings) inside the buffer zone are closed or sealed.

Buffer Zone Overlap:

If buffer zones overlap from more than one propylene oxide fumigation, then to determine the buffer zone the applicator must calculate the total volume fumigated for all the sites and use the buffer zone distance required for the total size of all the enclosure sizes.

Buffer Zones

- For chambers that are passively aerated the buffer zones in Table 1 are required during treatment and aeration.

Table 1.

Enclosure Size	Buffer Zone
$\leq 1,000 \text{ ft}^3$	10 feet
$> 1,000 \text{ ft}^3$ and $\leq 2,000 \text{ ft}^3$	50 feet
$> 2,000 \text{ ft}^3$ and $\leq 5,000 \text{ ft}^3$	115 feet
$> 5,000 \text{ ft}^3$ up to $10,000 \text{ ft}^3$	200 feet

- For enclosures that pass the USDA pressure test or achieve a retention test result of no more than 50% fumigant loss in 24 hours *and*, during aeration, if:
 - the enclosure is actively aerated with 4 air changes per hour, and
 - the aeration airflow has a minimum stack exit velocity of 600 ft/min, and
 - aeration is from the highest point possible on the structure, or aeration is through a permanent stack, or aeration is through a 25-foot high portable stack,
 then the maximum enclosure size is $100,000 \text{ ft}^3$ and the required Buffer Zone that must be established around the treated enclosure is 10 feet.
- For Tent and Tarp enclosures that do not have a retention test result, if:
 - all sealing and retention instructions in the appropriate section below are followed, and
 - the enclosure is actively aerated with at least 4 air changes per hour, and
 - a minimum stack exit velocity of 600 ft/min is observed, and
 - aeration is through a minimum 25-foot high portable stack,
 then the maximum enclosure size is $100,000 \text{ ft}^3$ and the required Buffer Zone that must be established around the treated enclosure is 10 feet.

Buffer Zone Entry Restrictions

Entry by the certified applicator supervising the fumigation, or persons under his/her direct supervision, is permitted in the buffer zone, provided either:

- 1- the appropriate respirator is worn (see PPE requirements elsewhere within this labeling); OR
- 2- the air concentration level for propylene oxide is less than 10 ppm on a direct-read device and at or below 2 ppm for an 8-hour time weighted average. Air monitoring samples must be collected in the fumigation handler's breathing zone where work functions will be performed. Breathing zones are defined as areas where individuals typically stand, sit or lie down while performing work functions.

The certified applicator supervising the fumigation must ensure that any person, except the certified applicator or persons under his/her direct supervision, is kept outside the buffer zone surrounding the treated enclosure from the time propylene oxide is introduced into the enclosure until the air concentration of propylene oxide being exhausted from the treated enclosure is measured to be 10 ppm or less. However, **limited** transit through the Buffer Zone is allowed if unavoidable. Routine or repeated transit is prohibited. People may not transit through the Buffer Zone for more than 30 cumulative minutes in a 24-hour period.

Atmospheric Chamber or Structure Fumigation

See buffer zone information above. Placard or post all entrances to the fumigated area with Placards as described in the placarding section of the label. The signs must be at least 14 inches by 16 inches in size and the letters shall be at least 1 inch in height. If a smaller sign is necessary because the treated area is too small, the size of the sign specified in the WPS [40 CFR 170.120(c)(2)] must be followed.

Treatment Requirements:

COMMODITY TEMPERATURE	Propoxide in Pounds per 1000 Cubic Feet	Hours Exposures Time
40°F minimum	35 maximum	48 maximum

Note: these are maximum treatment parameters. For additional guidance please see Dosage Table below.

Follow all directions under the precautions section. Air must be monitored using either hourly monitoring samples or real-time monitoring so that worker exposure is below 10 ppm or less than 2 ppm as an 8-hour time weighted average for PPO and 5000 ppm CO₂ unless appropriate respirator is worn (see PPE requirements elsewhere within this labeling).

1. Place commodity to be fumigated in chamber and ensure commodity temperature is 40°F minimum
2. Introduce fumigant through a heat exchanger consisting of a 16-ft coil of 1/4" diameter stainless steel tubing in a 180°F water bath or equivalent. Open air vent temporarily. Open cylinder valve completely. Gas replaces air.
3. When platform scale indicates a drop to desired weight, close cylinder valve and air vent.
4. Expose commodity to fumigant for 48 hours maximum and maintain heat of 40°F. Exposure time depends upon contamination.
5. Aerate commodity. If an exhaust fan is used, have an inlet open to permit air to replace fumigant, and aerate for at least one hour by keeping exhaust fan operating at a rate to achieve at least 4 changes of air and a minimum stack exit velocity of 600 ft/min.
6. If commodity is to be stored in a confined space, provide adequate ventilation in order to aerate material for removal of effusing free gas remaining.

7. Aeration ends when the concentration of propylene oxide is measured to be 10 ppm or less AND at least 4 hours, if using mechanical aeration, OR 12 hours, if using passive aeration, has elapsed.
8. Commodity may be shipped if residues of propylene oxide are determined to be below the tolerance specified for the commodity in 40CFR 180.491.

Railcars and Trailers

See buffer zone information above. Placard or post all entrances to the fumigated area with Placards as described in the placarding section of the label. The signs must be at least 14 inches by 16 inches in size and the letters shall be at least 1 inch in height. If a smaller sign is necessary because the treated area is too small, the size of the sign specified in the WPS [40 CFR 170.120(c)(2)] must be followed.

Railcars and trailers must not be in transit when fumigated. They must be in a stationary location until fumigation is complete and placarding is removed. Railcars and Trailers must be aerated before movement is allowed.

Follow all directions under the precautions section. Air must be monitored using either hourly monitoring samples or real-time monitoring so that worker exposure is below 10 ppm or less than 2 ppm as an 8-hour time weighted average for PPO and 5000 ppm CO₂ unless appropriate respirator is worn (see PPE requirements elsewhere within this labeling).

Only fumigate when commodity temperature is above 40°F and **only** for use in trailers and railcars with vents that can be opened after fumigation.

Railroad cars must be placed on seldom used trackage or siding so that it will not have to be moved while under fumigation.

Park **trailer** out of traffic area, if possible on the lee side of a building to protect from winds.

1. Seal railcar or trailer doors and secure ventilators and other openings with tape.
2. Place cylinder on platform scale.
3. Introduce fumigant through a heat exchanger consisting of a 16-ft coil of 1/4" diameter stainless steel tubing in a 180°F water bath or equivalent.
4. Expose commodity to a maximum of 35 pounds of Propoxide per 1000 cubic feet.
5. When platform scale indicates a drop to desired weight, close cylinder valve.
6. Fumigate commodity for 48 hours maximum depending on level of contamination.

7. Aerate commodity. If an exhaust fan is used, after fumigation open vents and blow air with fans through vents, doors, hatches or other openings for at least one hour at a rate to achieve at least 4 changes of air and a minimum stack exit velocity of 600 ft/min.
8. Do not enter unless propylene oxide levels are below 10 ppm, and carbon dioxide levels are below 5,000 ppm unless the appropriate respirator is worn (see PPE requirements elsewhere within this labeling).
9. Aeration ends when the concentration of propylene oxide is measured to be 10 ppm or less AND at least 4 hours, if using mechanical aeration, OR 12 hours, if using passive aeration, has elapsed.
10. Commodity may be shipped if residues of propylene oxide are determined to be below the tolerance specified for the commodity in 40 CFR 180.491.

Air and Sea Transport Containers

See buffer zone information above. Placard or post all entrances to the fumigated area with Placards as described in the placarding section of the label. The signs must be at least 14 inches by 16 inches in size and the letters shall be at least 1 inch in height. If a smaller sign is necessary because the treated area is too small, the size of the sign specified in the WPS [40 CFR 170.120(c)(2)] must be followed.

Air and sea transport containers must not be in transit when fumigated. They must be in a stationary location until fumigation is complete and placarding is removed. Air and Sea Transport Containers must be aerated before movement is allowed. They must not be loaded into an aircraft or ship until completely aerated.

Follow all directions under the precautions section. Air must be monitored using either hourly monitoring samples or real-time monitoring so that worker exposure is below 10 ppm or less than 2 ppm as an 8-hour time weighted average for PPO and 5000 ppm CO₂ unless appropriate respirator is worn (see PPE requirements elsewhere within this labeling).

Only fumigate when container and commodity temperatures are above 40°F. If container is treated in an indoor area it must be located only in a highly ventilated space closed to all traffic and with vents ducted to the outside.

- 1- Seal container doors and secure ventilators and other openings with tape.
- 2- Place cylinder on platform scale.
- 3- Introduce fumigant through a heat exchanger consisting of a 16-ft coil of 1/4" diameter stainless steel tubing in a 180°F water bath or equivalent.
- 4- Expose commodity to a maximum of 35 pounds of Propoxide per 1000 cubic feet.
- 5- When platform scale indicates a drop to desired weight, close cylinder valve.
- 6- Fumigate commodity for 48 hours maximum depending on level of contamination.

- 7- Aerate commodity. If an exhaust fan is used, after fumigation, open container and circulate air for at least one hour at a rate to achieve at least 4 changes of air and a minimum stack exit velocity of 600 ft/min.
- 8- Do not enter unless propylene oxide levels are below 10 ppm and carbon dioxide levels are below 5,000 ppm unless the appropriate respirator is worn (see PPE requirements elsewhere within this labeling).
- 9- Aeration ends when the concentration of propylene oxide is measured to be 10 ppm or less AND at least 4 hours, if using mechanical aeration, OR 12 hours, if using passive aeration, has elapsed.
- 10-Commodity may be shipped if residues of propylene oxide are determined to be below the tolerance specified for the commodity in 40 CFR 180.491

Tents

See buffer zone information above. Placard or post all entrances to the fumigated area with Placards as described in the placarding section of the label. The signs must be at least 14 inches by 16 inches in size and the letters shall be at least 1 inch in height. If a smaller sign is necessary because the treated area is too small, the size of the sign specified in the WPS [40 CFR 170.120(c)(2)] must be followed.

Follow all directions under the precautions section. Air must be monitored using either hourly monitoring samples or real-time monitoring so that worker exposure is below 10 ppm or less than 2 ppm as an 8-hour time weighted average for PPO and 5000 ppm CO₂ unless appropriate respirator is worn (see PPE requirements elsewhere within this labeling).

If hourly monitoring is performed, air monitoring samples must be collected at least every hour using a direct reading detection device, such as a Kitagawa-detector tube, or a suitable electronic device such as a Draeger or RAE Systems monitor, capable of accurately measuring PPO levels with a sensitivity of 1 ppm PPO or less. Persons using detection devices must follow manufacturer's directions.

If real-time monitoring is performed, air must be continuously monitored using a suitable electronic device, capable of accurately measuring PPO levels with a sensitivity of 1 ppm PPO or less. Persons using detection devices must follow manufacturer's directions.

Samples must be collected in the fumigation handler's breathing zone where work functions will be performed. Breathing zones are defined as areas where individuals typically stand, sit or lie down while performing work functions.

Commodity temperature inside tent must be at least 40°F.

1. The tent material must have a permeability to propylene oxide that is equal to or less than 4 mil industry-standard low density polyethylene tarp. Seal tent flaps with tape and seal lower surface of tent to hard surface with tape or add weights

such as sand or water snakes. If the surface is not air tight, it can be made so with a tarp.

2. Place cylinder on platform scale.
3. Introduce fumigant through a heat exchanger consisting of a 16-ft coil of 1/4" diameter stainless steel tubing in a 180°F water bath or equivalent.
4. Expose commodity to a maximum of 35 pounds of Propoxide per 1000 cubic feet.
5. When platform scale indicates a drop to desired weight, close cylinder valve.
6. Fumigate commodity for 48 hours maximum depending on level of contamination.
7. After fumigation, aerate commodity using active aeration. Blow air through tent for at least one hour at a minimum rate to achieve at least 4 changes of air and a minimum stack exit velocity of 600 ft/min.
8. Aeration ends when the concentration of propylene oxide is measured to be 10 ppm or less AND at least 4 hours, if using mechanical aeration, OR 12 hours, if using passive aeration, has elapsed.
9. Do not enter unless propylene oxide levels are below 10 ppm and carbon dioxide levels are below 5,000 ppm unless appropriate respirator is worn (see PPE requirements elsewhere within this labeling).
10. Commodity may be shipped if residues of propylene oxide are determined to be below the tolerance specified for the commodity in 40 CFR 180.491.

Tarps

See buffer zone information above. Placard or post all entrances to the fumigated area with Placards as described in the placarding section of the label. The signs must be at least 14 inches by 16 inches in size and the letters shall be at least 1 inch in height. If a smaller sign is necessary because the treated area is too small, the size of the sign specified in the WPS [40 CFR 170.120(c)(2)] must be followed.

Follow all directions under the precautions section. Air must be monitored using either hourly monitoring samples or real-time monitoring so that worker exposure is below 10 ppm or less than 2 ppm as an 8-hour time weighted average for PPO and 5000 ppm CO₂ unless appropriate respirator is worn (see PPE requirements elsewhere within this labeling).

If hourly monitoring is performed, air monitoring samples must be collected at least every hour using a direct reading detection device, such as a Kitagawa detector tube, or a suitable electronic device such as a Draeger or RAE Systems monitor, capable of accurately measuring PPO levels with a sensitivity of 1 ppm PPO or less. Persons using detection devices must follow manufacturer's directions.

If real-time monitoring is performed, air must be continuously monitored using a suitable electronic device, capable of accurately measuring PPO levels with a sensitivity of 1 ppm PPO or less. Persons using detection devices must follow manufacturer's directions.

Samples must be collected in the fumigation handler's breathing zone where work functions will be performed. Breathing zones are defined as areas where individuals typically stand, sit or lie down while performing work functions.

Temperature of commodity to be treated must be at least 40°F. Tarps must fully cover the commodity and be permanently anchored or firmly held in place with tape, sand or water snakes or equivalent around the perimeter.

1. Stack product and seal securely with tarps. The tarp material must have a permeability to propylene oxide that is equal to or less than a 4 mil industry-standard low density polyethylene tarp. Seal lower surface of upper tarp to hard surface with tape or add weights such as sand or water snakes. If the surface is not air tight, it can be made so with a tarp.
2. Place cylinder on platform scale.
3. Introduce fumigant through a heat exchanger consisting of a 16-ft coil of 1/4" diameter stainless steel tubing in a 180°F water bath or equivalent into the bottom of the commodity to be fumigated.
4. Expose commodity to a maximum of 35 pounds of Propoxide per 1000 cubic feet.
5. When platform scale indicates a drop to desired weight, close cylinder valve.
6. Fumigate commodity for 48 hours maximum depending on level of contamination.
7. After fumigation the tarp may be removed if outside and product allowed to aerate.
8. If within a confined structure, aerate commodity using active aeration. The product must be aerated for at least one hour at a rate to achieve at least 4 changes of air and a minimum stack exit velocity of 600 ft/min. Air must be vented to the outside.
9. Aeration ends when the concentration of propylene oxide is measured to be 10 ppm or less AND at least 4 hours, if using mechanical aeration, OR 12 hours, if using passive aeration, has elapsed.
10. Do not enter unless propylene oxide levels are below 10 ppm **and** carbon dioxide levels are below 5,000 ppm unless the appropriate respirator is worn (see PPE requirements elsewhere within this labeling).
11. Commodity may be shipped if residues of propylene oxide are determined to be below the tolerance specified for the commodity in 40 CFR 180.491.

Dosage Table for Propoxide 892

Temperature	Dose (C-T Product)	Hours Exposure**	Initial Propoxide 892 Dose (lbs)*
40-60° F	100 oz-hrs	48 hrs	35.0 lbs Propoxide 892 (2.8 lbs PPO)
60-77° F	1000 oz-hrs	24 hrs	35.0 lbs Propoxide 892 (2.8 lbs PPO)
60-77° F	1000 oz-hrs	48 hrs	21 lbs Propoxide 892 (1.7 lbs PPO)
Above 77° F	668 oz-hrs	24 hrs	25.0 lbs (2.0 lbs PPO)
Above 77° F	668 oz-hrs	48 hrs	14.0 lbs (1.1 lbs PPO)

* The maximum dose allowed is 35 lbs/1,000 ft³ Propoxide 892 under any temperature or exposure period.

** Exposure periods are flexible, as long as the target CT-Product is met, and the maximum initial dose of 35 lbs/1,000 ft³ is not surpassed

PESTICIDE STORAGE AND DISPOSAL
Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal.
<p>SPILL AND LEAK PROCEDURES: Evacuate everyone from the immediate area of the spill or leak. For entry into affected area to correct problem, wear the personal protective equipment (including prescribed respirators) specified in the Personal Protective Equipment section of this labeling, Move leaking or damaged containers outdoors or to an isolated location. Observe strict safety precautions. Work upwind, if possible. Allow spilled fumigant to evaporate. Only correctly trained and PPE-equipped handlers are permitted to perform such cleanup. Do not permit entry into the spill or leak area by any other person until the air concentration level of propylene oxide is measured to be at or below 2 ppm as an 8-hour time weighted average. Contaminated soil, water, and other cleanup debris is a toxic hazardous waste. Report spill to the National Response Center (800-424-8802) if the reportable quantity of 100 lbs. is exceeded</p>
<p>PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in a well-ventilated, cool, secure (under lock and key) area away from heat, flame, sparks, electrical equipment, or other ignition sources. Store containers in a well-ventilated area.</p>
<p>PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous; improper disposal of excess pesticide spray mixture, or rinsate, is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste representative of the nearest EPA regional office for guidance.</p>
<p>CONTAINER HANDLING: Persons moving, handling, or opening containers must wear the personal protective equipment (including prescribed respirators when necessary) specified in the Personal Protective Equipment section of this labeling. Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Return empty cylinder or drum to ABERCO Inc. for reuse.</p>

WARRANTY DISCLAIMER AND INHERENT RISKS OF USE

ABERCO warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the Directions For Use, with the proviso that it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product because of abnormal conditions, use of the product in a manner inconsistent with the label, the manner of application and other factors, all beyond the control of ABERCO. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks are assumed by the Buyer. To the extent consistent with applicable law, ABERCO MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY. IN NO CASE SHALL ABERCO BE LIABLE FOR CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL OR INDIRECT DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT. Use of this product evidences Buyer's acceptance of the foregoing terms.

LIMITATION OF REMEDIES

To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at ABERCO'S election, one of the following:

1. Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
2. Replacement of amount of product used.

The terms of the "Warranty Disclaimer" above and this "Limitation of Remedies" cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of ABERCO is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the "Warranty Disclaimer" or this "Limitation of Remedies" in any manner.

SEE SIDE PANEL FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

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